NOTE XXIX.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA CONTAINED IN THE LEYDEN MUSEUM.

BY

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Halticinae.

Lactica suturalis, n. sp.

Black; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very finely punctured, flavous, a sutural triangular patch from the middle to the apices, as well as a small spot at the apex of each elytron, black. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head entirely impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, the carina short but distinct; the lower edge of the clypeus obscure testaceous; labrum and palpi black; antennae half the length of the body, black, the apices of the three lower joints more or less stained with fulvous, the second joint very short, the third and following ones of nearly equal length. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the anterior angles obliquely rounded, the posterior ones acute, the surface entirely impunctate, broadly transversely sulcate near the base, bounded at the sides by a distinct perpendicular groove. Scutellum black. Elytra broadly ovate, rather convex, very finely punctured, bright flavous, with an elongate black triangular mark, common to both elytra, commencing a little before the middle and extending nearly to the apices where it is very pointed, and connected by the suture with a small black spot placed at the extremities of the elytra. Below and the legs black; the posterior tibiae with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following ones together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Two specimens.

The only difference in regard to structural details, when the species, described here is compared with some of the more typical forms from the New World, is the strong development of the frontal tubercles which in *Lactica* are generally obscure. *L. suturalis* is the second species now known from Sumatra.

Aphthona (?) *cyanea*, n. sp.

Below black; antennae long, the three first joints and the tibiae and tarsi, flavous; above metallic blue; thorax very finely, elytra distinctly and closely punctured. — Length $1^1/_2$ line.

Head impunctate, metallic blue, lower part of face obscure piceous; the frontal tubercles in shape of narrow transverse ridges, the clypeus with a strongly raised central ridge; antennae nearly as long as the body, black, the three lower joints fulvous or flavous, the second and third joints very short, moniliform, the fourth as long as the three preceding ones together, the others still more elongate. Thorax transversely subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed towards the base, the anterior angles obtuse, furnished with a single hair, the surface with a few fine punctures, very obsoletely depressed across the disc. Scutellum broadly trigonate. Elytra parallel, narrow, the shoulders scarcely produced, rather strongly and closely punctured, the punctures arranged in semiregular rows; femora obscure piceous, the posterior ones black; the knees, tibiae and tarsi flavous.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Two specimens.

The present insect agrees in all particulars with *Aphthona* with the exception of the long antennae and their short second and third joints which are equal. In the absence of other species similarly constructed I have placed the present species in *Aphthona*.

Sphaeroderma parvula, n. sp.

Fulvous; thorax extremely minutely punctured; elytra closely semipunctate-striate, metallic blue, the apices fulvous. — Length $1^1/_2$ line.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations slightly raised but distinct, of broadly trigonate shape; labrum dark fulvous; antennae entirely flavous or fulvous, the second joint but slightly smaller than the third or fourth joint, the terminal ones more elongate and slender; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, distinctly widened at the middle, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface scarcely visibly and closely punctured, with a very short perpendicular groove at each side at the posterior margin; scutellum fulvous; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, very rounded and convex, very closely but not very regularly punctate-striate, the interstices also very minutely punctured, the extreme lateral margin impressed by a row of deep punctures, the punctuation disappearing at the apices, the latter, in shape of a triangular spot, fulvous, rest of the surface metallic blue; elytral epipleurae broad, extending to the apices, fulvous; the underside and legs of the same colour; prosternum longer than broad; mesosternum obsolete; anterior coxal cavities open; posterior femora moderately but very distinctly incrassate, their tibiae slightly curved, armed with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the two following joints together; claws appendiculate.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Three specimens.

Although the short perpendicular grooves, placed at the posterior margin of the thorax, are strange to the genus *Sphaeroderma*, I have, in the absence of other characters of distinction, placed *S. parvula* in that genus for the present. Several closely allied species have been described (*S. cyanipennis* Jac., *apicipennis* Baly, *apicalis* Baly). *S. parvula* differs from either in the unicolorous flavous antennae, from *S. apicalis* and *S. apicipennis* in the metallic blue colour of the elytra and their more closely placed and stronger punctures arranged in rows, the interstices being finely punctured; from *S. cyanipennis*, *S. parvula* differs in its larger size and the fulvous apices of the elytra, as well as the colour of the antennae.

Erystus clypeatus, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, subdepressed, pale testaceous; terminal joints of the antennae and the breast piceous; thorax transverse, minutely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, the lateral margin flattened. — Length $1^1/_2$ line.

Head broader than long, extremely finely punctured, with an oblique short groove near the inner margin of the eyes; the frontal tubercles elongate, trigonate, divided by a longitudinal groove and bounded behind by a transverse groove; clypeus transversely thickened, narrow; antennae half the length of the body, the four lower joints fulvous, the others black, the third joint rather longer than any of the following joints; thorax three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, narrowly margined, the surface scarcely visibly punctured; elytra widened at the middle, the lateral margin broadly flattened, the surface finely punctate-striate, pale testaceous; legs short, the tibiae widened towards the apices; all the femora dilated, the posterior ones more distinctly than the others; prosternum broad; elytral epipleurae very broad, continued below the middle.

Hab. Timor (Wienecke). — Two specimens.

This is the second species belonging to the genus *Erystus*, described by myself in Genoa Annals (1885, p. 39). From *E. celebensis*, the present insect differs in being only half the size of that species and in having a distinctly thickened transverse clypeus.

Cleonica, nov. gen.

Oblong-ovate; eyes small, entire; palpi with the penultimate joint thickened; antennae filiform, all the joints with the exception of the second one, elongate; thorax short, very transverse, the surface transversely sulcate; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleurae continued nearly to the apices; posterior femora moderately incrassate; tibiae simple, unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

This genus approaches in its structural characters *Licyllus* Jac. from Australia but differs in the small eyes, the different shape of the thorax which has the posterior angles not obliquely cut as in *Licyllus*, also in the want of an elytral basilar depression and their prolonged epipleurae.

Cleonica quadriplagiata, n. sp.

Piceous; abdomen testaceous; antennae black, the first joint fulvous, the eighth flavous; head and thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra finely punctured, black, the middle of the disc and the apices pale yellow, the sides with a longitudinal costa. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head longer than broad, impunctate, the vertex swollen; the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, bounded by a deep groove behind, and divided by the apex of the clypeus; palpi testaceous; antennae, more than half the length of the body, the first joint fulvous and shining, the second one piceous, the five following and the three apical joints black, pubescent, the eighth nearly white. Thorax three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight at the base, slightly rounded before the middle, the angles not produced, the surface transversely sulcate through its entire length, impunctate, fulvous, shining; scutellum black, its apex broadly rounded; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, black, the middle of the disc occupied by a large yellowish white patch, extending from before to below the middle but not quite to the sutural or lateral margin, another triangular spot of half the size is placed at the apex of each elytron; from the shoulder to below the middle a more or less distinct costa extends, preceded by one or two obsolete longitudinal sulcations; anterior legs dark fulvous, the posterior ones as well as the underside piceous.

Hab. Sumatra: Padang (Müller), Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Two specimens.

Galerucinæ.

Luperodes javanensis, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, piceous; antennae and legs pale fulvous; above dark brown, opaque, extremely minutely punctured. — Length 2—$2^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, opaque, the vertex dark brown, the lower portion paler; antennae two thirds the length of the body, the second and third joints short, nearly equal; thorax one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight and parallel, the posterior margin rounded, the surface extremely finely granulate, and visibly punctured only, when seen under a very strong lens; elytra gradually widened posteriorly, punctured like the thorax, dark brown, the sides below the middle nearly black; underside piceous;

legs flavous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibiae, the latter with a long spine; elytral epipleurae continued below the middle; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Java: Batavia (Sijthoff). — Two specimens.

The opaque, almost silky appearance and the uniform brown colour of the thorax and elytra will help in the recognition of the present species.

Galerucella Hageni, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, pale testaceous, closely pubescent; intermediate joints of the antennae black; head and thorax finely punctured; elytra closely pubescent, the basal margin and a lateral narrow stripe extending to the middle, fuscous. — Length $2^3/_4$—3 lines.

var. Elytra entirely pale testaceous.

Head closely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove; the frontal tubercles obsolete; clypeus triangular; palpi slender; antennae about half the length of the body, the two basal joints fulvous, the five following ones black, the four last joints testaceous, the third joint one half longer than the second but shorter than the fourth. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, subangulate before the middle, the angles not produced; surface with an obsolete lateral and longitudinal central depression, closely rugose-punctate and finely pubescent; elytra rather convex, broadly ovate, very finely and closely rugose and covered with rather long greyish-white pubescence, the basal margin narrowly piceous and connected with a similarly coloured stripe which commences at the shoulder and extends to the middle; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen), Moeara Laboe, Rawas and Lebong (Sumatra Expedition). — A few specimens.

Galerucella (?) *funesta*, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, subparallel, black; thorax deeply impressed at the sides and middle; elytra finely pubescent, irregularly and finely punctured, the sutural and lateral margin, as well as a longitudinal discoidal narrow stripe, whitish-grey. — Length 2 lines.

Head not longer than broad, finely rugose at the sides, the middle with a short longitudinal groove; the frontal tubercles trigonate, distinctly raised. Antennae less than half the length of the body, the second joint half the length of the first, the third one longer than the fourth, the terminal joints shorter and slightly thickened. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides angulate at the middle, the angles produced in shape of a small tubercle, the posterior ones placed at some distance from the posterior margin, the surface at each side with a deep oblique depression which is finely pubescent within, the middle of the disc shining, longitudinally depressed but interrupted by another transverse depression near the base. Scutellum finely pubescent, its apex broadly truncate. Elytra broader at the base than the thorax, closely and distinctly but finely punctured, the punctuation divided here and there by some obsolete longitudinal raised narrow ridges, finely covered with greyish pubescence which assumes the shape of a narrow whitish stripe from the shoulder to the apex of each elytron, the sutural and lateral margin being also marked with whitish hairs when viewed sideways, elytral epipleurae continued to the apices; underside and legs black, finely clothed with greyish pubescence; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the following one; claws bifid, the inner division short; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Africa occ.: Congo river (Veth and v. d. Kellen). — A few specimens.

This curious little species, which may be recognized by its entirely black colour and the narrow whitish pubescent stripes of the elytra, has most of the structural characters of *Galerucella*, but differs principally in the shape of the thorax and its discoidal depressions; the posterior angles are indicated by a small but very distinct tubercle placed below the middle; from there to the posterior margin the sides are obliquely cut.

Cynorta sumatrana, n. sp.

Obscure greenish æneous below; lower part of the face and the legs, testaceous; above metallic green; head and thorax impunctate, the latter biimpressed; elytra finely punctured, the interstices obsoletely rugose. — Length 2 lines.

Head very convex at the vertex, metallic green; eyes large, entire; frontal tubercles well defined, almost contiguous, lower part of the face and the labrum, obscure fulvous; palpi piceous; antennae slender, filiform, piceous, the two or three basal joints more or less testaceous below, the second joint very small, the third one more than three times as long, the fourth as long as the two preceding joints together. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, straight at the base, the anterior angles blunt, slightly oblique, the disc with two large transverse depressions, which are scarcely interrupted at the middle, metallic green, impunctate. Elytra wider than the thorax at the base, narrowly parallel, closely punctured, the interstices very finely granulate and transversely rugose, especially at the sides. The first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra: Solok and Soepajang (Sumatra Expedition). — Two specimens.

C. sumatrana differs from *C. porrecta* Baly in the metallic green thorax and dark antennae.

Antipha capitata, Jac.

(Notes Leyden Museum. 1884. p. 51).

var. Elytra fulvous, a spot at the base and a transverse band at the middle, flavous.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Deli (Schagen van Leeuwen), Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Two specimens.

The only difference I can find in the above variety is the different colour of the elytra, the type having been described from specimens having unicolorous fulvous elytra. The species may be recognized by the black vertex of the head.

Antipha bimaculata, Jac.

(Annali Museo civico Genoa. 1886).

var. a. Elytra with an additional flavous spot at the base.

var. b. Elytra entirely black.

Hab. Java (Müller and Hekmeyer); Sumatra or.: Deli (Schagen van Leeuwen). — Three specimens.

It is quite possible that this species with the above varieties reoresents but another form of *A. capitata* which seems a most variable species; the only difference is that of colour in regard to the elytra. Here as in *A. capitata* the vertex of the head is black.

Antipha multicolor, n. sp.

Pale testaceous; head black at the vertex; thorax transverse; elytra finely punctured, the base and the apices fulvous, the intermediate space piceous, including a pale flavous transverse spot. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head rather broader than long, the vertex piceous, impunctate, lower part of the face, flavous; labrum piceous; palpi slender, obscure piceous; antennae two thirds the length of the body, testaceous, the terminal joints fuscous, third joint double the length of the second but only half the length of the following one; thorax three times broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, the posterior margin obliquely rounded at the angles, the surface impunctate, without depressions, pale flavous; scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, the base somewhat swollen, the surface finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semi-regular lines, a transverse broad band at the base occupying the first third of the length, fulvous, the following portion black or piceous with the exception of a triangular sutural space near the apices, which is fulvous, a transverse irregular shaped flavous spot occupies the middle of each elytron; breast obscure fulvous; abdomen and legs flavous; tibiae unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the three following joints; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; prosternum very narrow but distinct; elytral epipleurae broad at the base, indistinct below the middle.

Hab. Java: Buitenzorg (Müller and Semmelink). — Two specimens.

Antipha apicipennis, n. sp.

Fulvous; antennae flavous; thorax obsoletely depressed, scarcely punctured; elytra black, closely and distinctly punctured, the extreme apices fulvous; tibiae black. — Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, reddish fulvous, the frontal tubercles in shape of strongly raised transverse ridges; clypeus broadly triangular, extending upwards between the frontal elevations; labrum testaceous; antennae slender, entirely flavous, the third joint three times the length of the second, the following very slightly thickened, the extreme apex of the terminal joint fuscous. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface not visibly punctured, obsoletely transversely depressed, reddish fulvous. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra closely and very distinctly punctured, black, the extreme apices fulvous, their epipleurae obsolete below the middle. Legs black, the femora sometimes fulvous; tibiae unarmed; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen), Deli (Schagen van Leeuwen). — Three specimens.

Ozomena (Theopea) variabilis, n. sp.

Violaceous blue; antennae (the two apical joints excepted) black; thorax transverse, deeply impressed, impunctate; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices obsoletely rugose. — Length $2^1/_2$—3 lines.

♂. Antennae filiform, long and slender, strongly pubescent.

♀. Antennae with shorter and broader joints.

var. Elytra cupreous.

Head impunctate, deeply grooved between the eyes; the frontal tubercles in shape of a narrow transverse ridge; eyes large; labrum and jaws black; antennae as long as the body, black, the apex of the 9th joint, and the two apical ones, flavous, extreme apex of the terminal joint black. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight and slightly narrowed in front, the disc with a deep sinuate transverse groove, not extending to the sides, impunctate, metallic violaceous blue. Scutellum black. Elytra closely punctured, the punctures for the most part arranged in irregular double rows near the suture, but irregularly at the sides, where the interstices are transversely rugose. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Tibiae unarmed. Claws appendiculate.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. Hagen). — Five specimens.

There is a considerable difference in the shape and structure of the thorax between this species and several of its congeners, notably *O. impressa* Fabr. In the latter the thorax is square-shaped with two deep foveae, in *O. variabilis* the thorax is transverse and the two impressions are replaced by a sinuate groove. Nevertheless I cannot find sufficient other marks of distinction to separate this species from the others, the pubescent antennae, closed cavities etc. being all characters peculiar to *Ozomena*. The second joint of the antennae in the male insect is very short, the following joints however are very slender, elongate and of nearly equal length. In the specimens upon which I look as the females and which differ in no other way except in the shape of the antennae, the latter are much shorter and the joints more flattened, and instead of three flavous apical joints there are only two. The elytra show no traces of the geminate rows of punctures but are irregularly punctate. The absence of any longitudinal costae of the elytra will help to distinguish *O. variabilis* from its allies.

Doridea (?) metallica, n. sp.

Obscure bluish black below; head, antennae, thorax and legs fulvous; thorax obsoletely biimpressed; elytra metallic blue, very closely and finely punctured and obsoletely rugose. — Length 3 lines.

Head not longer than broad, impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes; antennae about half the length of the body, the second joint very short, the third one three times as long, and as long as the fourth joint; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded, the surface impunctate, with a shallow transverse depression at each side; scutellum fulvous; elytra somewhat flattened, nearly parallel, the shoulders slightly prominent and smooth, the rest of the surface very closely punctured, the interspaces finely transversely wrinkled; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed; elytral epipleurae broad at the base, obsolete below the middle.

Hab. Sumatra: Rawas and Loeboe gedang (Sumatra Expedition). — Two specimens.

I am not certain whether I refer rightly the specimens before me to *Doridea* of which they possess all the characters; they are however evidently females and the male insect probably differs in the structure of the antennae.

Medythia, nov. gen.

Ovate, convex; palpi and antennae filiform, the third joint of the latter one half longer than the second; thorax not broader than long, narrowed at the base, the surface without depressions; elytra ovate, pointed at the apices, irregularly punctured; legs long and slender, the posterior tibiae with a distinct spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws simple; anterior coxal cavities open.

The ovate, convex general shape, the long, posteriorly narrowed thorax, slender legs and the simple claws distinguish *Medythia* from any of the other numerous genera of Galerucinæ.

Medythia quadrimaculata, n. sp.

Fulvous; the head and the lower joints of the antennae, piceous; thorax minutely punctured; elytra a little more strongly punctate, a square-shaped spot at the shoulder and a triangular one near the apices, piceous. — Length 1 line.

Head rather longer than broad, piceous, the vertex impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly developed, trigonate; the clypeus with a distinct central longitudinal ridge, strongly punctured at the sides; palpi piceous, the terminal joint slender, elongate and pointed; antennae scarcely shorter than the body, the three basal joints obscure fulvous, the four following ones black, the 8th, 9th and 10th whitish, the terminal joint black; thorax strongly narrowed at the base, the posterior angles obliquely rounded, the anterior ones thickened in shape of a more or less distinct tubercle, the surface extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens, shining, fulvous; elytra widened towards the middle, convex, finely but more distinctly punctured than the thorax, their epipleurae continued below the middle, a square-shaped spot at the shoulder, extending to the sides but only half the distance from the suture and a triangular-shaped spot placed near the apex, half way between the lateral and sutural margin, piceous or black; underside and legs fulvous, the base of the tibiae slightly stained with piceous.

Hab. Sumatra or.: Medan, Deli (W. Dates). — Two specimens.

Correction: In the Ent. Mo. Mag. XXIII. p. 268 (May 1887) Mr. J. S. Baly publishes »Notes on Galerucinæ" etc. In one of these the genus *Malaxia* Fairmaire (Ann. Soc. Ent. France. 1878. p. 139) is said to be synonymous with the genus *Glytolus* Jacoby (Notes Leyd. Mus. 1884. p. 62). This is however not quite correct, as the latter name does not be written *Glytolus* but *Glyptolus*.

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